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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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EXTENSION LEADERS' CONFERENCE - November 26-29, 1940
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1

WHAT ARE THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM THAT CONTRIBUTE TO FARM-FAMILY LIVING AND HOW CAN COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS BEST UTILIZE THEM?

1. We recommend that the provision for assignment of payments be used for the purpose of purchasing milk cows by farmers having a sufficient supply of feed.
2. It is recommended that all possible measures be used to encourage farmers to take advantage of the garden provision of Agricultural Conservation Program, such as enlisting the cooperation of land owners and local seedsmen and by sending letters or leaflets to farmer cooperators on garden crops, nutrition, canning, and preserving vegetables, fruits, and meats, etc., and the importance of vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, and meat in the farm family diet.
3. The Committee recognizes the provision permitting the planting of three acres of wheat per family as being one of the most important provisions in contributing to farm family living, and recommends the encouragement of such measures as may tend to increase the acreage of wheat under this provision. In localities where needed, cooperative arrangements should be made to provide for the harvesting and threshing of the wheat crops and for grinding and milling. Letters and leaflets explaining the nutritive value of wheat, particularly of whole wheat, should be made available for farm families.
4. Since there is great need for pasture and hay crops throughout the Southern Region, great emphasis should be placed on the soil-conserving and erosion-preventing crops as a means of producing grazing and forage crops for livestock and poultry production. The soil-conserving or erosion-preventing crops will contribute greatly to the success of the pasture, roughage, and soil-conservation program. Community meetings should be held, and leaflets and letters should be sent to all cooperators, regarding the program on lime, phosphating, terracing, seeding, and pasture management, hay-making and storing. Attention should be called to the provisions by which farms in certain counties of area A having a productivity index of less than 75% can plant 30 acres of feed crops.
5. Lespedeza as a grant-of-aid should be made available before planting time. This crop is considered one of the best aids that county agents can have in promoting a better farm living program. Lespedeza is a sure grazing, hay, and soil improving crop and seed can be produced locally. Increasing the acreage of this crop will help the net soil conserving crop acreage requirement of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

6. We recommend the encouragement of the production locally of the seed crops needed in the Agricultural Conservation Program, such as white clover, crimson clover, lespedeza, crotalaria, Dallis grass, carpet grass, kudzu, cow peas, and garden crops, such as melons, tomatoes, sweet potato plants, etc. The European War situation has interfered with supplies of certain seeds, such as white clover, crimson clover, and vegetable seeds, and particular attention should be given to encouraging the domestic production of these seed crops. Information regarding the harvesting of these seeds should be provided each farmer who produces them.

7. We recommend the consideration of the provision for a conservation plan for each farm as a condition of payment.

8. All grants-of-aid listed in the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program and the live-at-home features contribute materially to the National Defense Program as follows:

- a. By making use of lands that are not needed to supply curtailed export markets.
- b. Through the improvement in the health of farm families, resulting from the adequate home production of garden crops, milk, eggs, and meat.
- c. By greater diversification of farm production that provides more secure farm family living and local sales of vegetables, poultry, milk, and butter in the neighborhood of defense manufacturing centers; by improving soils and increasing the yields of home food and feed and by the use of lime, phosphate, winter and summer cover and soil-improving crops; and by the improvement of pastures that will adequately feed the farm dairy cows, hogs, and poultry, farm family living is placed on a more secure foundation.
- d. By planting farm woodlots to provide posts, poles, firewood, and timber where needed. Trees should be planted on eroded areas not suited to seeding to grass. By filling gullies with kudzu, further erosion losses can be stopped and needed pasture provided. All unplanted land should be planted to cow peas for picking for family use, seed, feed, and soil improvement.
- e. The program makes a great contribution to feed and cover for wildlife and toward the improvement of streams. Attention should be given to protecting watersheds draining

into ponds and streams with soil-conserving crops. The increase in game, wildlife, and fish resulting from the Agricultural Conservation Program provides recreation for farm families, contributes to the family food supply, and through increase in fur-bearing animals, and the sale of hunting rights add to farm income.

Signed:

J. T. Lazar, Chairman	- South Carolina
L. C. Westbrook, Secretary	- Georgia
W. C. Mims	- Mississippi
Ella Posey	- Arkansas
Bennie Campbell	- Texas.

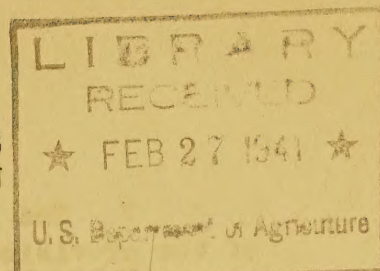
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Southern Division



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REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 2.

We, Committee No. 2, assigned the task of considering how THE SUBJECT MATTER SPECIALISTS CAN BEST UTILIZE THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM, beg leave to submit the following report:

1. The farm management and home management specialists should take a leading part in educational work pertaining to the execution and use of AAA farm plan sheets. Copies of these plans should be on file in the county Extension office. Other subject matter specialists should make full use of these plans in increasing the effectiveness of his (or her) program in the county.

2. All Livestock, Dairy, Poultry, Horticulture, Nutrition, Farm Management, and Garden Specialists, and 4-H Club Leaders should recognize that acreage allotments of the AAA program have released a portion of the cropland on most farms from the production of such cash crops as cotton and tobacco which can now be used for the production of an adequate supply of food for the people and feed and pasture for the livestock on the farm as needed there.

3. The Agronomist and Farm Management Specialists should see in the "released" land an opportunity for crop rotation which will bring into the farming system more soil-building and erosion-resisting crops and crops for supplemental cash income.

4. The forester will find, in many cases, parts of the "released" cropland and other lands on the farm more suited to the production of trees than to any other use. Soil-building payments and the special forestry allowance may be used to further encourage this practice.

5. The Livestock, Dairy, and Agronomy Specialists should grasp the opportunity to get eligible small grains and summer and winter legumes sown in order to meet or help meet the requirement of a minimum erosion-preventing or soil-conserving acreage which will prevent erosion and yet provide green grazing and forage for the livestock during the winter, early spring, and summer when feed and cover is needed.

6. The extension engineers, agronomists, forestry specialists, and farm management specialists should take advantage of the provision of the AAA program which advances conservation materials and services in lieu of cash assistance in order to increase applicable soil-building practices.

7. The garden and nutrition specialists should make full use of the provision of the program which allows a soil-building payment for establishing and maintaining a year-round garden.

8. The marketing specialists, farm management specialists, and extension economists should recognize and recommend the use of such provisions of the Triple-A program as the loan, crop insurance, marketing quotas and marketing agreements, and advise with the agents and others regarding the conditions under which such provisions would be beneficial. These same specialists should use the acreage allotments and marketing quotas to implement their outlook work.

9. The agricultural engineers should use the soil-building assistance for encouraging terracing and the construction of proper terrace outlets and, where applicable, contour listing and furrowing.

10. The garden, nutrition, farm management, and home management specialists should use the assignment feature of the program to further a sound program of production loans.

11. All specialists, including the clothing, nutrition, home management, farm management, and child development, should consider the influence of increased income coming to the farm through the various provisions of the Triple-A program, and do what is possible toward directing the wise spending of such incomes.

12. Every specialist should check the soil-building practices of the Triple-A program for helps that he or she can use in the furtherance of his own extension program. The following illustrates the practices which apply to one group of specialists:-

Practices of interest to specialists in Animal Husbandry (beef cattle, swine, and workstock).

Application of phosphates, basic slag, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedeza, and common ryegrass or permanent pasture.

Application of limestone, hydrated lime, or ground oyster shells.

Seeding annual lespedeza.

Seeding lespedeza sericea.

Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa.

Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting kudzu.

Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or perennial legumes or approved pasture mixtures in states where applicable.

Seeding permanent pasture mixtures.

Renovation of permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs by mowing.

Development of noncrop open pasture land which will be capable of carrying one animal unit for each 2 acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months (Texas, Florida, and Oklahoma excluded).

Green manure and cover crops of legumes, or mixtures of winter legumes and oats or rye.

Cowpeas, velvetbeans or soybeans interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled crops (in States where applicable).

In the more arid regions the additional practices which are particularly adapted to range improvement for those areas.

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Extension specialists can utilize the applicable provisions of the AAA program by the following activities:

1. Call to attention of agents in personal interviews and at Extension conferences.

2. Emphasize provisions in lectures, personal interviews or letters to farm people.

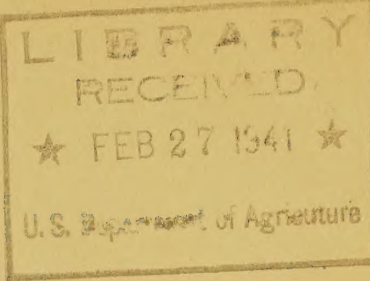
3. Prepare news items for county papers and circular letters for distribution by the agents on applicable provisions.

4. Plan with agents on methods of presentation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Lee Smith, Chairman	- Florida
Claude W. Davis, Secretary	- Louisiana
Juanita H. Neely	- South Carolina
Rosa McGee	- Georgia
Tom Lumpkin	- Alabama
L. O. Maloney	- Oklahoma

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 3.

A. WHAT CAN WE DO AS DISTRICT AGENTS TO ACQUAINT DIRECTORS, ALL EXTENSION STAFF MEMBERS AND STATE AAA MEMBERS WITH SUGGESTIONS DEVELOPED AT THIS CONFERENCE?

1. Make a report of this conference at a State extension staff conference at which the State AAA staff has been invited.
2. Make committee reports available to all extension and AAA staff members.

B. HOW CAN THE WASHINGTON EXTENSION AND AAA OFFICES AND THE STATE AAA OFFICES ASSIST STATE EXTENSION WORKERS IN REACHING THEIR OBJECTIVES?

1. The committee recommends that provisions be made for joint State, district, and county training meetings of all agencies and committees for the purposes of discussing objectives and procedure of the various agricultural agencies operating in the field.
2. The committee recommends that at meetings, such as home demonstration clubs, farms and civic organizations, discussions be held as to the objectives and the provisions of the AAA program.
3. The committee recommends a continuation of the questions and answers on various phases of the AAA be prepared to be used in county and community meetings and for general distribution.
4. The committee recommends that three copies of the farm plan sheet be made in order that one copy may be available for the files of the county extension agents.
5. The committee recommends that the distribution of the State Handbook be continued.
6. The committee considers the charts to be valuable aid in giving the true picture of agricultural conditions and, therefore, recommends that a sufficient number of these charts be printed and supplied to each State to reach the following:

- a. county agents
 - b. home demonstration agents
 - c. State extension directors
 - d. county offices to be used by farm leaders, and representatives of other agricultural agencies.
7. The committee recommends that film strips showing the use of practices be available to counties for use in educational meetings.
 8. The committee recommends the continuation of advancing conservation materials and services in lieu of cash assistance.
 9. The committee recommends that State AAA office instruct the county offices to prepare for extension offices a survey which identifies the families deficient in food and feed.
 10. The committee was favorably impressed with the report by Mr. J. M. Napier, who is cooperatively employed by the AAA and the Extension Service, in which he discussed the procedure which is being followed in South Carolina in determining the food and feed needs for deficit families, and the committee suggests that consideration be given to the employment of such a person in each State.
 11. The committee recommends that specialists be encouraged to take advantage of AAA in furthering their respective objectives.
 12. The committee recommends that an advisory committee be set up of extension staff members and representatives of the Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Service, vocational agricultural and farm organization leaders, experiment station workers, etc., to work with the State committee in determining soil building practices and specifications.

Signed:

Nan Tarwater, Chairman	-- Louisiana
Claude J. Byrd, Secretary	-- Arkansas
E. G. Martin	-- Texas
Olive Dowell	-- Mississippi
J. M. Ives	-- Oklahoma
Lucy Belle Settle	-- Florida